BRITISH COLUMBIA | BCStats

Infoline

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- **Lumber production at BC sawmills up 13.0% in May**
- **Receipts at food service and drinking places slip 0.9%**
- **Visitor entries up 2.5% in May**

The Economy

- **Lumber production by sawmills in British Columbia rose 13.0% during the 12-month period ending in May.** While Coastal mills saw output increase 5.7%, most of the overall rise was due to a 13.9% jump in lumber production by Interior mills. Through the first five months of 2011, BC's sawmills recorded a 7.6% increase in lumber output.

  Nationally, lumber production was up 2.3% in May, entirely due to the increase posted in BC. Canada's other leading lumber producing provinces, Alberta (-5.9%) and Quebec (-4.9%) both registered production slowdowns in May. *Data Source: SC Cat. no. 35-003-X*

- **Average weekly earnings for non-farm payroll employees in the province were $841 (*seasonally adjusted*) in May, 0.6% higher than in the previous month, but still slightly below the national average of $876 per week.** Payroll employees in NWT ($1,215) had the highest weekly earnings in the country. Alberta ($1,037), Ontario ($899) and Newfoundland & Labrador ($879) were the only provinces where weekly earnings were above the Canadian average. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Receipts at food service and drinking places in the province slipped 0.9% (*seasonally adjusted*) in May as revenues at drinking places and food service establishments fell.** The drop in revenues mirrored a 0.8% decline at the national level. Newfoundland & Labrador (+1.3%), New Brunswick (+0.2%) and Manitoba (+0.1%) were the only provinces where the industry did better in May than in April. *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

- **Visitor entries to Canada through BC were up (+2.5%, *seasonally adjusted*) for a second straight month in May.** Same-day visits from the US continued to slide (-0.7%) for a fourth consecutive month, while overnight trips rose slightly (+0.6%). Overall, total US entries inched ahead 0.2%. However, there was a significant increase (+9.8%) in the number of arrivals from other countries. Asian entries continue to recover from back-to-back declines earlier in the year, climbing 12.5% in May. The number of travellers from Europe (+9.6%) and other overseas locations (+4.5%) was also higher. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

Women of a Visible Minority

- **In 2006, there were 2.6 million women of a visible minority, accounting for roughly 16% of all women living in Canada.** The proportion of the country's female population reporting that they were in a visible minority group has risen steadily. In 1981, they made up just 5% of the female population.[1] The increase in Canada's female population between 2001 and 2006 was roughly thirteen times higher among women of a visible minority (28.0%) than for other women (2.1%).

  Visible minority women made up roughly one-quarter of the female populations in both British Columbia (25%) and Ontario (23%),

[1] Data on visible minorities was first collected in 1981.

Report Education and Health - An Analysis of Regions of British Columbia: Part 3-Vancouver Coastal Health

Did you know...

Thirty-seven percent of Canadian adults say they don't always wear a lifejacket when they are boating. Among those aged 18 to 34, the figure is even higher, at 51%

Data Source: Ipsos Reid

well ahead of other provinces. In Alberta (14%) and Quebec (9%), they accounted for much smaller shares of the total female population. *Data Source: SC Cat. no. 89-503-X*

Health

- **In 2009, approximately 19% of women and 3% of men in Canada aged 50 years and older reported having been diagnosed with osteoporosis.** By age 71, the incidence of osteoporosis climbed to roughly 31% for women and 6% for men. Significantly higher likelihoods of diagnosis were noted among Aboriginals (75% higher than in the non-Aboriginal population), those with low household income (up to 134% higher for those with the lowest income level) and those considered underweight (61% higher).

  Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by loss of bone mass leading to increased bone fragility and a higher risk of fractures. Approximately 80% of bone fractures in those over the age of 60 are associated with osteoporosis. *Data Source: SC Cat. no. 82-003-XPE*

The Nation

- **Unincorporated businesses accounted for almost all of the productivity gap between Canada and the US during the period from 1998 to 2005.** The labour productivity gap between Canada and the US was 12% in 1998. During the next seven years the gap widened, rising to just over 19% by 2005.

  Both unincorporated and incorporated businesses played a role in the widening of the productivity gap. Productivity in the corporate sector went from 99% of that in the US in 1998 to 89% in 2005, largely because of declines in manufacturing and telecommunications. Over the same period, productivity in the unincorporated sector remained at about 47% of the US value.

  In Canada, output per hour worked in unincorporated businesses is about 64% of that in the corporate sector. In contrast, output per hour worked in the US non-corporate sector is about 22% higher than in the corporate sector.

  Unincorporated businesses generated nearly 10% of Canadian GDP and accounted for 14% of total hours worked in 2005. In the US, the non-corporate sector is much larger, generating nearly a quarter of total GDP and accounting for about 20% of total hours worked. *Data Source: SC, Catalogue 11F0027M no 071*

- **The Canadian economy shrank (-0.3%, *seasonally adjusted, in chained 2002 dollars*) in May after stalling (0.0%) in the previous month.** The decline was largely concentrated in the goods sector, where GDP plunged 1.6% as the mining, oil and gas extraction industry contracted (-5.3%) while manufacturing (-0.4%) and construction (-0.3%) also lost steam. Although the decline in manufacturing was not as marked as in April (-0.9%), this was the third time since the beginning of the year that Canadian manufacturers have lost ground. The service sector posted a relatively modest 0.2% increase. Wholesale trade (+1.0%) rebounded and public administration (+0.5%) and accommodation & food services (+0.3%) posted gains, but these were partly offset by slower growth in other industries.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Canada's composite index of leading indicators rose 0.2% in June, down from the 0.8% increase registered in the previous month.** The slowdown was linked to weakness in auto manufacturing. Production in the auto sector has been affected by a disruption in the supply chain caused by the after-effects of the earthquake in Japan. Canada's housing index climbed 0.3% while indicators in the retail sector were mixed, with a 1.0% increase in furniture and appliance sales dampened by a 0.3% decline in sales of other durable goods, chiefly automobiles.

  Data Source: SC Cat. no. 11-010-X

For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Infoline Report

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Education and Health – An Analysis of Regions of British Columbia: Part 3 – Vancouver Coastal Health

Research has shown that the health and well-being of individuals is closely associated with their educational levels. Education is considered to be important since it also determines the level of employment and income of individuals. Research in Canada, United States, and other countries supports the findings that lower education leads to lower levels of general health resulting in lower levels of life expectancy and higher incidence of hospitalization and mortality from a number of diseases and conditions. Furthermore, those with lower levels of education are less likely to exercise, eat well, and practice preventive care.

(Mustard et al., 1997; Cutler & Lleres-Muney, 2006)

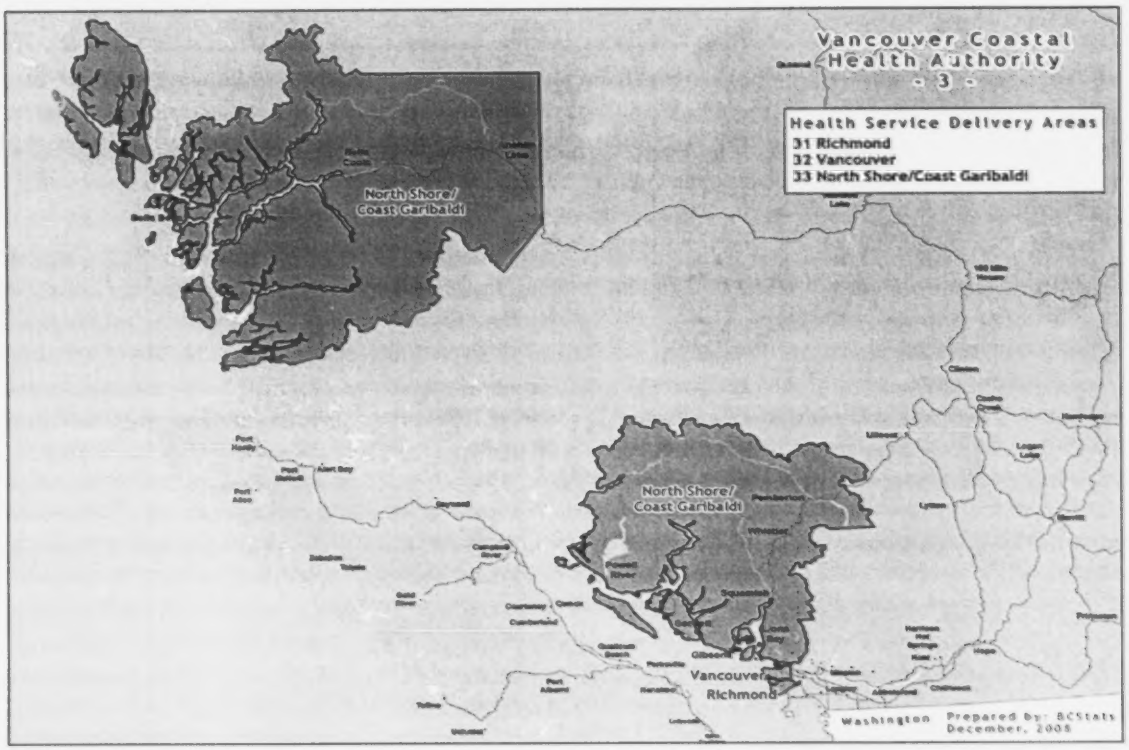
Following the previous two reports on Interior and Fraser Health, this report will be the third in the series which will examine selected education and health indicators from the BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles and Indicator Program for Vancouver Coastal Health and its corresponding health service delivery areas (HSDAs) and local health areas (LHAs) in the province. A comparative analysis between health authorities and BC in general will also be included. For a complete list of other health authority profiles and other geographic areas please see:

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/choose.asp

Vancouver Coastal

Vancouver Coastal covers approximately 53,426 square kilometres (5.8% of BC). The Health Authority is divided into three HSDAs: Richmond, Vancouver and North Shore/Coast Garibaldi. Each of these HSDAs includes a number of smaller communities called Local Health Areas (LHAs). A complete list of these LHAs is provided in the following table.

Vancouver Coastal Health		
Richmond	**Vancouver**	**North Shore/Coast Garibaldi**
Richmond	Vancouver - City Centre	North Vancouver
	Vancouver - Downtown Eastside	West Vancouver-Bowen Island
	Vancouver - North East	Sunshine Coast
	Vancouver - Westside	Powell River
	Vancouver - Midtown	Howe Sound
	Vancouver - South	Bella Coola Valley
		Central Coast



Profile

Approximately 1.1 million people (25% of total BC population) live in Vancouver Coastal Health. The highest percentage of population resides in Vancouver, Richmond, and North Vancouver. Close to 61 percent of the population of Vancouver Coastal is between ages of 25 and 64 and about 17 percent of the population is less than 18 years of age. Around 13 percent of Vancouver Coastal population is over 65 years of age. According to 2006 Census, 45 percent of the population in Vancouver Coastal identified themselves as visible minorities while 2.4 percent of the population

considered themselves to be Aboriginal. From 2007 to 2009, 57,665 new immigrants arrived in Vancouver Coastal (nearly half of the total BC Immigrant arrivals). Close to 65 percent of the immigrant population in Vancouver Coastal was between 25 and 64 years of age while 24 percent were under 18 years of age.

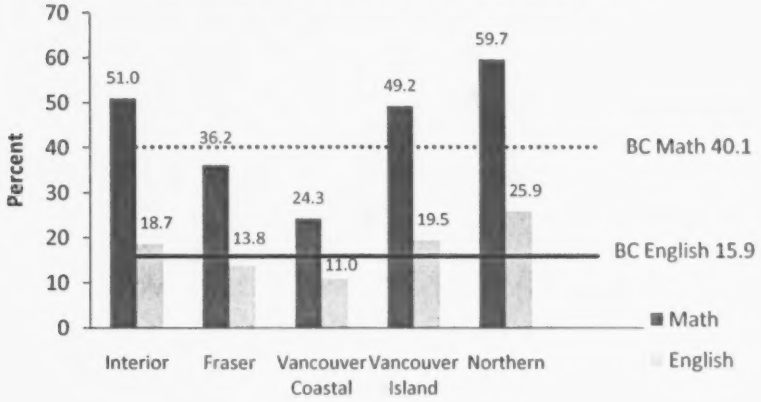
Education

Provincial Exams

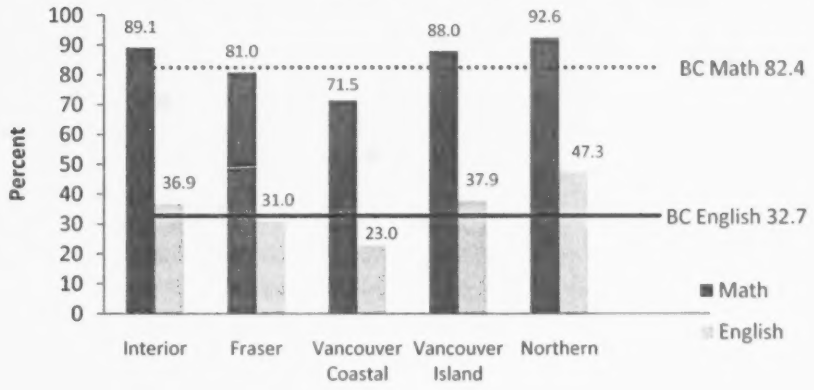
Between 2007/08-2009/10, 24.3 percent of all Grade 10 students in Vancouver Coastal did not complete their Math provincial exams and 11 percent of the students did not complete their English provincial exams. Both these rates were below provincial rates of 40.1 percent and 15.9 percent respectively. The same pattern was also true for Grade 12 provincial exams with 71.5 percent of students not completing their Math exams

and 23 percent of students not completing their English exams. The non-completion rates for BC for these exams were 82.4 and 32.7 percent respectively. Overall, Vancouver Coastal had the lowest non-completion rates for all exams in both grades in the province. Of the three HSDAs in Vancouver Coastal, North Shore/Coast Garibaldi had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 10 Math exams (30.4 percent) while Vancouver had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 10 English exams (12.3 percent). These rates were higher than the Vancouver Coastal average. North Shore/Coast Garibaldi also had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 12 Math exams while Richmond had the highest rate for Grade 12 English exams at 28.4 percent. These rates were higher than Vancouver Coastal average but they were still lower than the provincial average.

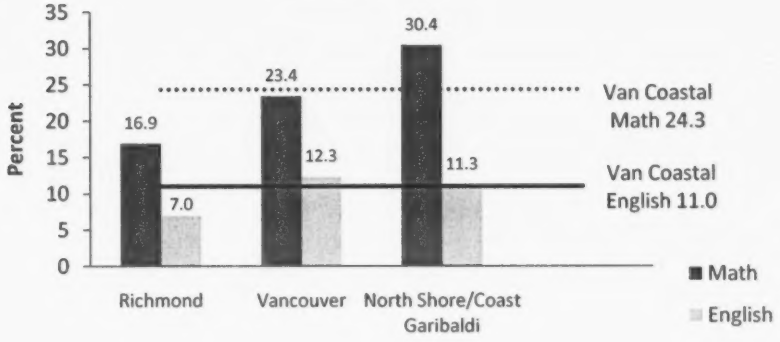
Grade 10 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



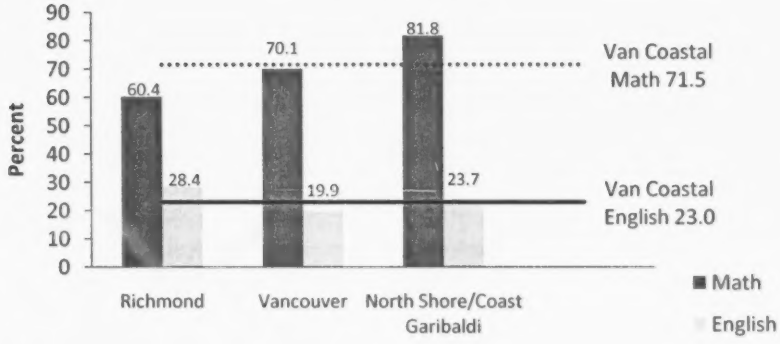
Grade 12 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates , Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



Grade 10 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Vancouver Coastal and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2007/08-2009/10

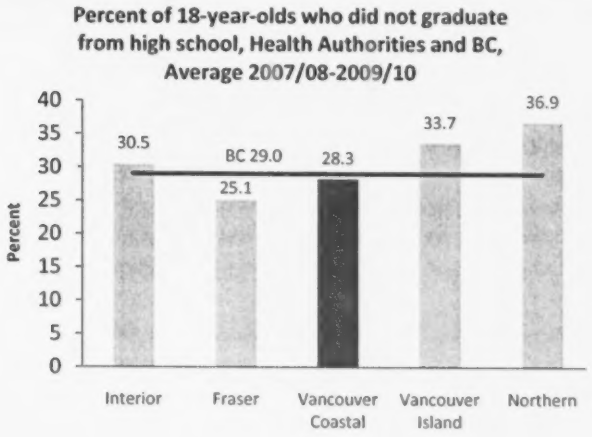


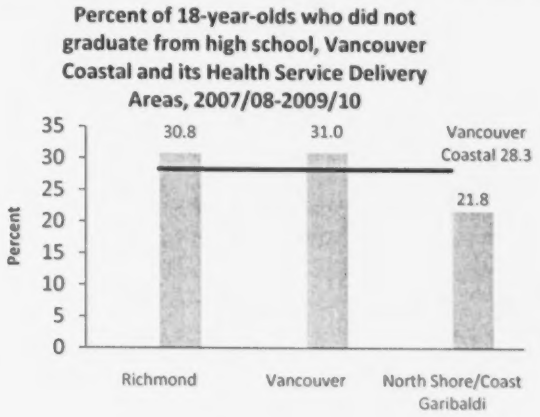
Grade 12 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Vancouver Coastal and it Health Service Delivery Areas, 2007/08-2009/10

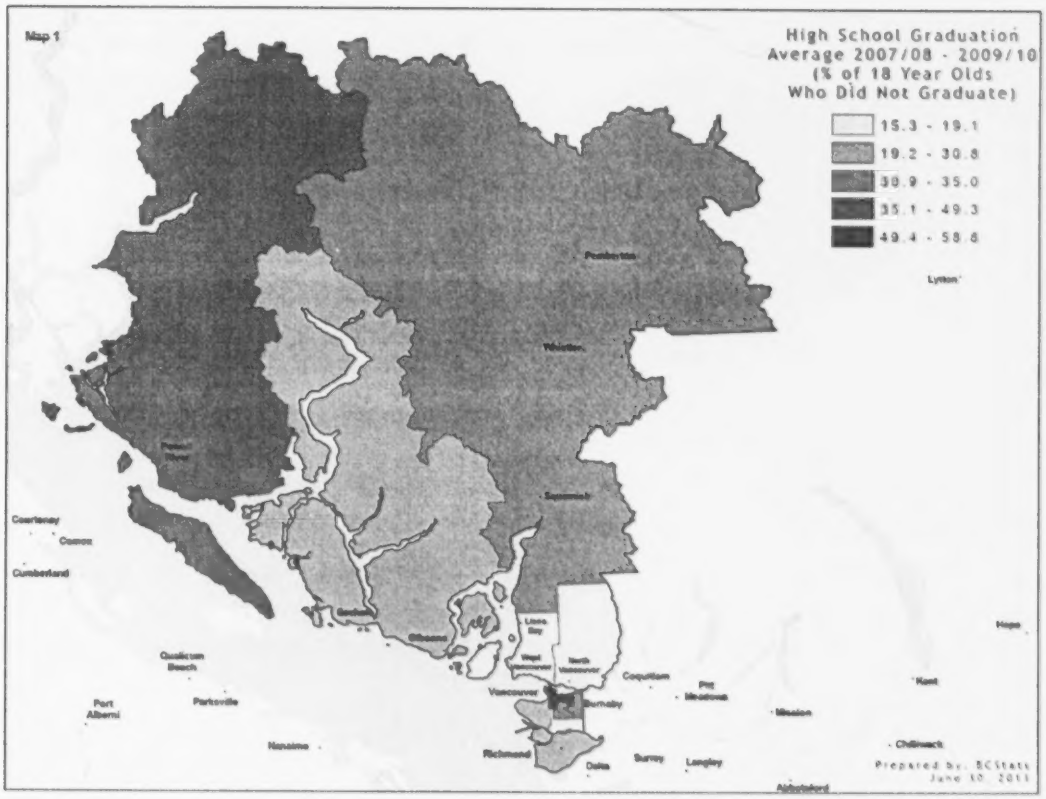


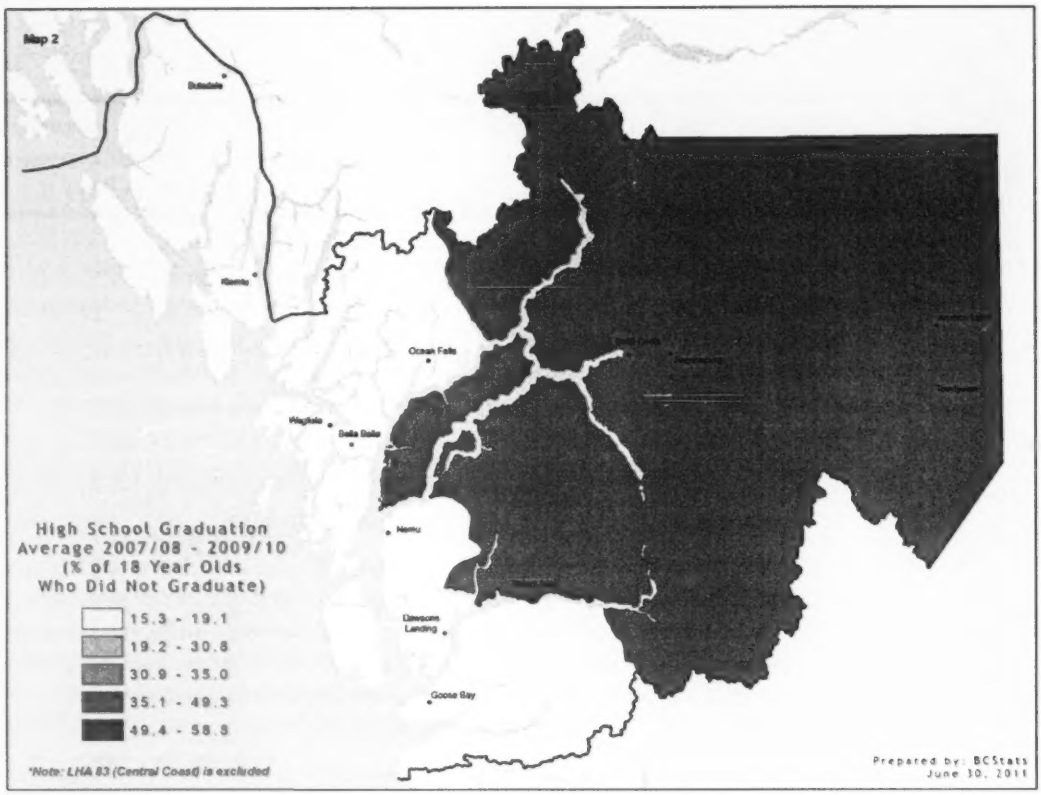
High School Graduation

Between 2007/2008-2009/2010, an average of 28.3 percent of 18-year-olds in Vancouver Coastal did not graduate from high school, the second lowest non-graduation rate in the province after Fraser. The average provincial rate was 29.0 percent. Of the three HSDAs in Vancouver Coastal, North Shore/Coast Garibaldi had the lowest non-graduation rate 21.8 percent while Vancouver and Richmond had much higher rates at 31.0 and 30.8 respectively. Further analysis based on LHA levels showed that a number of LHAs in North Shore/Coast Garibaldi had high rates of non-graduation. The two LHAs, Vancouver-City Centre and Vancouver Eastside located in Vancouver HSDA also had non-graduation rates that were considerably higher than the provincial average. The differences among LHAs can be observed in the following maps 1 and 2.

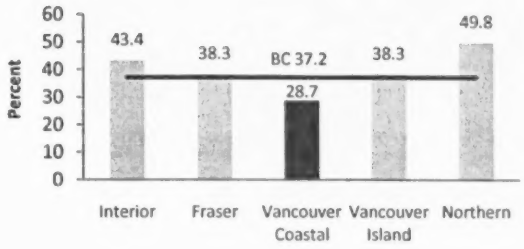

Percent of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from high school, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2007/08-2009/10
Percent
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
30.5
BC 29.0
25.1
28.3
33.7
36.9
Interior
Fraser
Vancouver Coastal
Vancouver Island
Northern


Percent of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from high school, Vancouver Coastal and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2007/08-2009/10
Percent
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
30.8
31.0
Vancouver Coastal 28.3
21.8
Richmond
Vancouver
North Shore/Coast Garibaldi

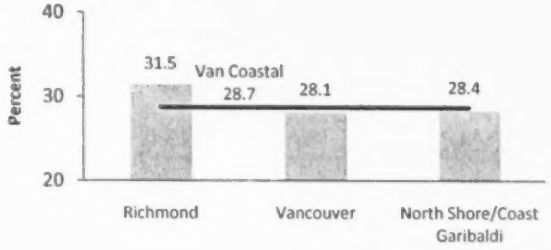

Map 1
High School Graduation
Average 2007/08 - 2009/10
(% of 18 Year Olds
Who Did Not Graduate)
15.3 - 19.1
19.2 - 30.8
30.9 - 35.0
35.1 - 49.3
49.4 - 58.6
Prepared by: BCStats
June 10, 2011


Map 2
Dawson Creek
Prince George
Ocean Falls
Kitimat
Bella Coola
Nanaimo
Powell River
Lillooet
Lytton
Hope
Chilliwack
Abbotsford
Mission
Langley
Surrey
Delta
Richmond
Vancouver
North Vancouver
West Vancouver
Sechelt
Gibsons
Pemberton
Whistler
Squamish
Lions Bay
Bowen Island
Port Moody
Coquitlam
Port Coquitlam
Pitt Meadows
Maple Ridge
Langley
Tsawwassen
Ladner
Steveston
Port Alberni
Ucluelet
Tofino
Ucluelet
Campbell River
Courtenay
Comox
Cumberland
Port Hardy
Port McNeill
Alert Bay
Port Alice
Port Hardy
Port McNeill
Alert Bay
Port Alice
Port Hardy
Port McNeill
Alert Bay
Port Alice

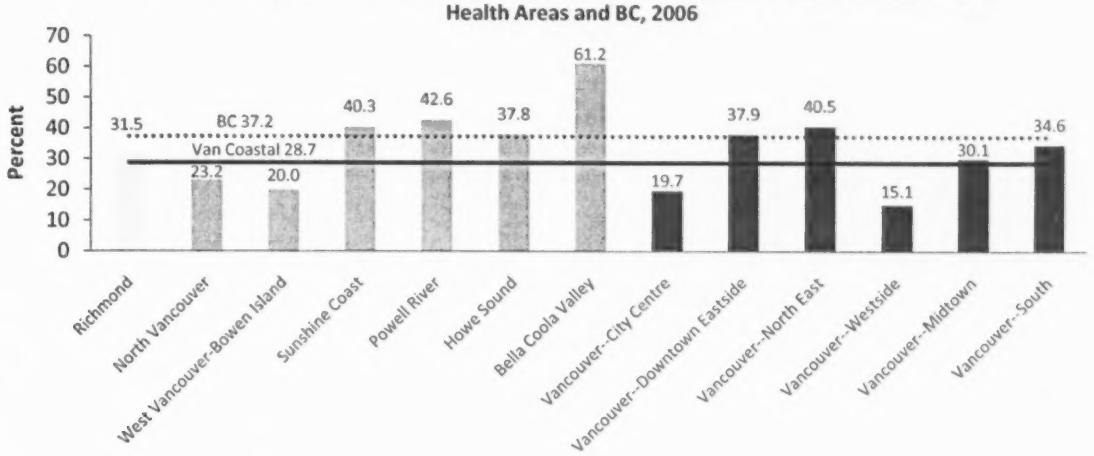
Percent of Population 25-54 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Health Authorities and BC, 2006



Percent of Population age 25-54 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Vancouver Coastal and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2006



Percent of Population 25-54 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Vancouver Coastal Local Health Areas and BC, 2006



HSDAs: Richmond North Shore/Coast Garibaldi Vancouver

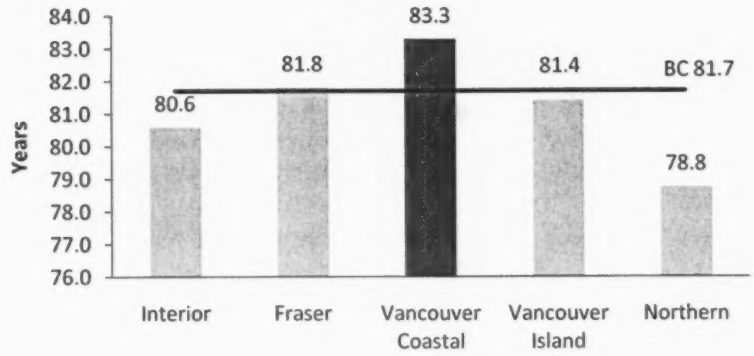
Note: LHA 83 (Central Coast) is excluded due to small numbers.

Health

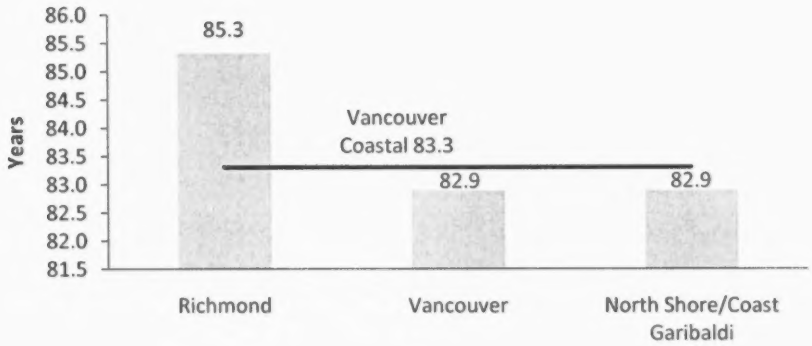
Life Expectancy

The 5-year average life expectancy for2006-2010 for Vancouver Coastal was 83.3 years. Compared to other health authorities, Vancouver Coastal had the highest life expectancy in the province. The provincial life expectancy average was 81.7 years. Of all the three HSDAs in Vancouver Coastal, Richmond had the highest life expectancy at 85.3 years which was higher than the Vancouver Coastal and provincial average. Vancouver and North Shore/Coast Garibaldi had the same rate at 82.9 years.

Life Expectancy, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2006-2010

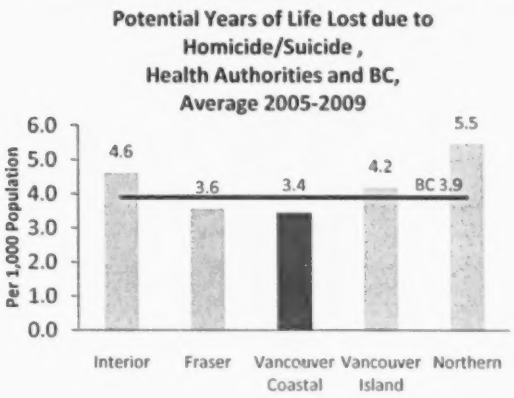


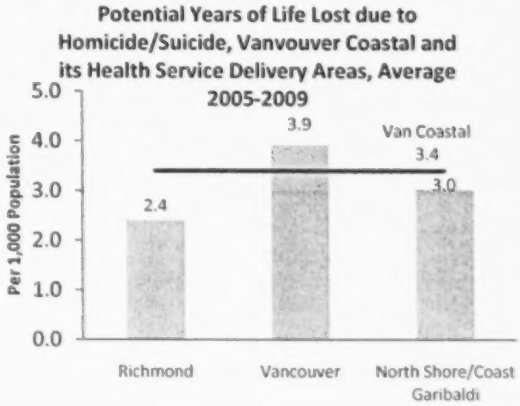
Life Expectancy, Vancouver Coastal and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2006-2010

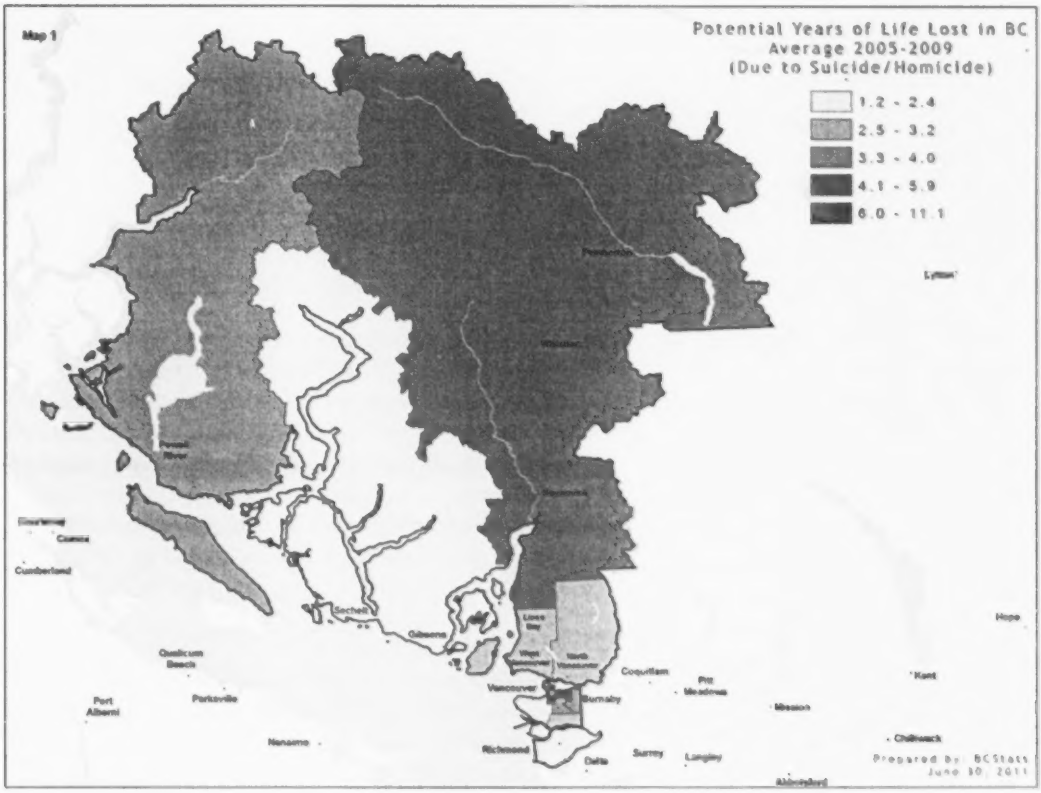


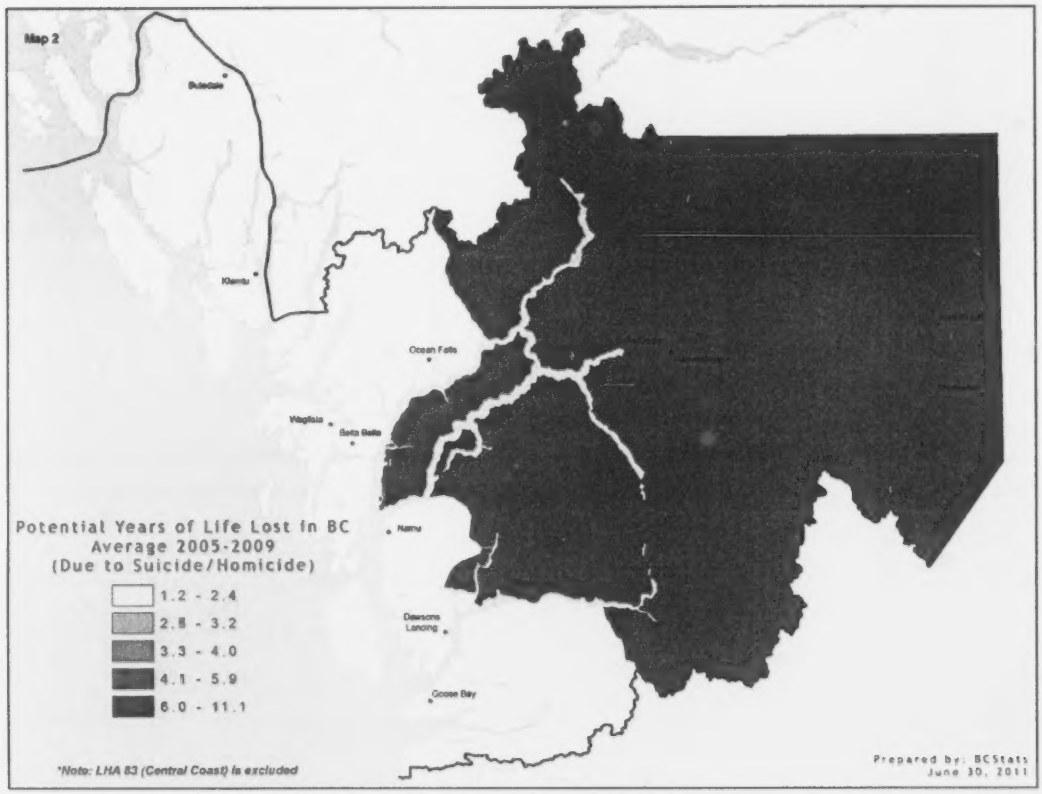
Potential Years of Life Lost

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) refers to the number of years of life lost before an individual reaches a specified age (75 years). Vancouver Coastal had the lowest 5-year average rate of PYLLs due to homicides and suicides at 3.4 per 1,000. The BC average was 3.9 per 1,000. Of the three HSDAs, Vancouver had the highest PYLL rate due to homicides and suicides at 3.9 per 1,000. Richmond had the lowest rate at 2.4 per 1,000 while North Shore/Coast Garibaldi was slightly higher at 3.0 per 1,000. The maps of LHAs illustrate that a number of LHAs with high rates of PYLLs due to homicides and suicides were located in North Shore/Coast Garibaldi and Vancouver. Bella Coola Valley had the highest rate of PYLL due to homicide and suicide at 11.1 per 1,000 and Vancouver Downtown Eastside had the second highest PYLL at 7.6 per 1,000.


Potential Years of Life Lost due to Homicide/Suicide , Health Authorities and BC, Average 2005-2009
Per 1,000 Population
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
4.6
3.6
3.4
4.2
BC 3.9
5.5
Interior
Fraser
Vancouver Coastal
Vancouver Island
Northern


Potential Years of Life Lost due to Homicide/Suicide, Vanvouver Coastal and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2005-2009
Per 1,000 Population
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
2.4
3.9
Van Coastal
3.4
3.0
Richmond
Vancouver
North Shore/Coast Garibaldi

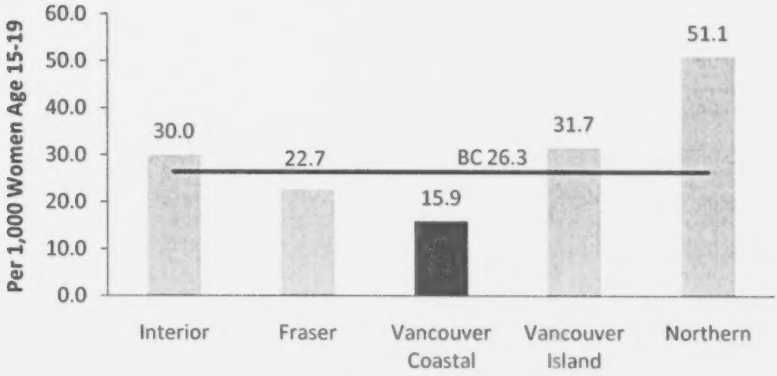

Map 1
Potential Years of Life Lost in BC
Average 2005-2009
(Due to Suicide/Homicide)
1.2 - 2.4
2.5 - 3.2
3.3 - 4.0
4.1 - 5.9
6.0 - 11.1
Prepared by: BCStats
June 30, 2011



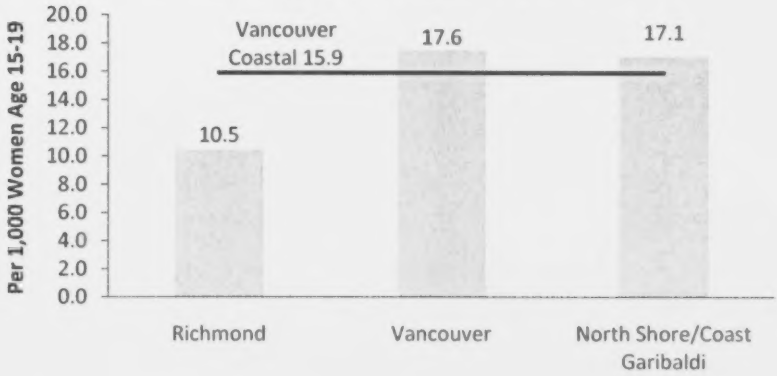
Teen Pregnancy

Teen Pregnancy refers to births given by mothers who are between ages of 15 and 19. Teen pregnancies are unplanned and can negatively impact the health and well-being of the mother and child during pregnancy, at birth, and later on in life. The 3-year average of teen pregnancy rate for 2007-2009 was 15.9 per 1,000 women age 15-19 in Vancouver Coastal which was the lowest rate in the province and also considerably lower than the BC average of 26.3 per 1,000. Among the HSDAs in Vancouver Coastal, Vancouver had the highest teen pregnancy rate at 17.6 per 1,000. Although this was the highest rate in the region, it was still much lower than the BC average. Richmond had the lowest rate at 10.5 per 1,000. Teen pregnancy data showed much variations at the LHA levels particularly in North Shore/Coast Garibaldi and Vancouver HSDAs. In North Shore/Coast Garibaldi, the rates were as low as 8.0 per 1,000 in West Vancouver-Bowen Island to 100.0 per 1,000 in Bella Coola Valley. Similarly, in the Vancouver HSDA, rates were as low as 6.3 per 1,000 in Vancouver Westside to a high of 32.1 in Vancouver Eastside.

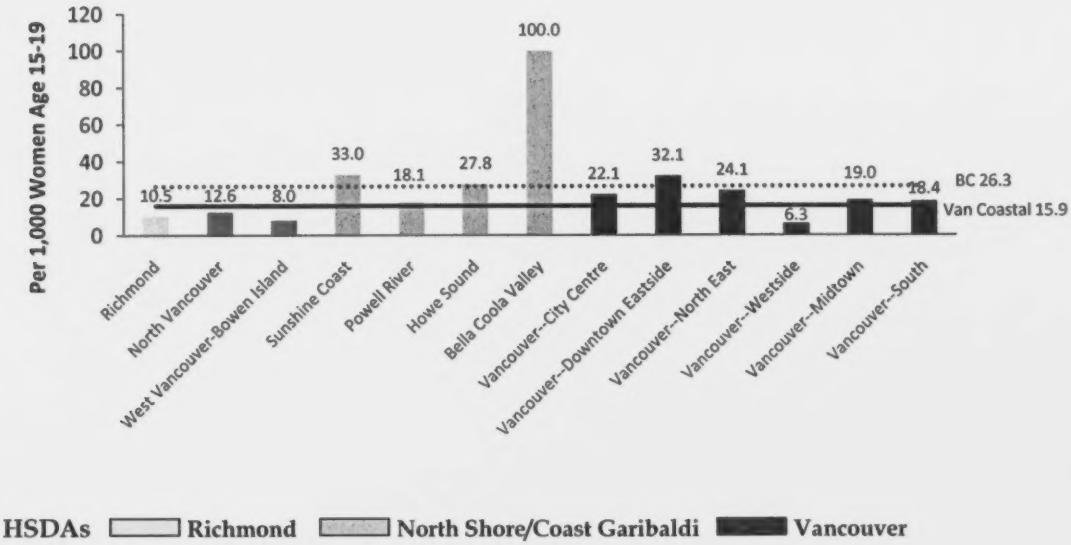
Teen Pregnancies, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2007-2009



Teen Pregnancies, Vancouver Coastal and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2007-2009



Teen Pregnancies, BC, Vancouver Coastal and its Local Health Areas, 2007-2009



Note: LHA 83 (Central Coast) is excluded due to small numbers.

Conclusion

A number of research studies in Canada, United States and other countries have shown a close association between educational attainments and health. The study of selected education and health indicators in Vancouver Coastal showed that areas with lower levels of provincial exam completions, graduation rates, and post-secondary credentials also had lower life expectancy, higher PYLLs due to homicide/suicide and higher rates of teen pregnancies. Data Analysis at LHA level showed significant variations among LHAs within the same HSDAs, particularly in North Shore/Coast Garibaldi and Vancouver HSDAs. Further study and research is needed to determine the causes of such variations and disparities among these areas.

Infoline

July 29, 2011
Issue 11–30

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BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Apr 1/2011	% change on one year ago
BC	4,563.3	1.1
Canada	34,349.2	1.1
GDP and INCOME (Released Nov 4)		
(BC - at market prices)	2009	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	191,006	-3.4
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	161,851	-1.8
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	36,287	-3.5
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	25,374	-1.9
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - May 2011	3,052	-3.9
Merchandise Exports - May 2011	2,733	12.6
Retail Sales - May 2011	4,921	-0.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Jun 2011)	one year ago	% change
BC	2.7	2.3
Vancouver	2.6	2.5
Victoria	2.6	2.1
Canada	3.1	2.5
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Jun 2011	prev. month
Jobs Created (-Lost) - BC	-9.4	
Labour Force - BC	2,446.1	-0.7
Employed - BC	2,268.7	-0.4
Unemployed - BC	177.5	-4.7
		May 2011
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	7.3	7.6
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	7.4	7.4
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Jul 27/2011	Jul 28/2010
Prime Business Rate	3.00	2.75
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.50	3.50
- 5 year	5.39	5.79
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Jul 27/2011	Jul 28/2010
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	0.9474	1.0357
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	1.0539	0.9629
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jun 2011	one year ago
BC	839.42	0.9
Canada	834.53	2.4

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

BC Labour Market Outlook 2010-2020

The second annual Labour Market Outlook (2010-2020) report, featuring labour market supply and demand projections by occupation and region, is now available. Based on the BC Labour Market Scenario Model (undertaken by the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Innovation in partnership with BC Stats and the Ministry of Finance), this report provides projections of future job openings and potential labour market imbalances.

http://www.workbc.ca/docs/BCLMOutlook.pdf

Socio-Economic Profiles 2010

The 2010 Socio-Economic Profiles are now available. These profiles present data in tables and charts on population, economic hardship, labour market, education, crime, health and risk factors for children and youth. Some special regions and the Indices should be available by the end of June.

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/choose.asp

2010 BC Apprenticeship Student Outcomes Survey Summary Report

The 2010 Apprenticeship Student Outcomes (APPSO) Survey was conducted with former students who completed the final year of their apprenticeship training in a B.C. post-secondary institution between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009. Approximately six months later, from January to April of 2010, 2,750 former students from 29 institutions (14 public and 15 private) participated in survey telephone interviews - the gross response rate was 56 percent. For more information on BC Student Outcomes, visit BC Student Outcomes

http://outcomes.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/Libraries/APPSO_Reports/2010_Apprenticeship_Report_pdf.pdf

Released this week by BC Stats

- Business Indicators, July 2011

Next week

- Labour Force Statistics, July 2011
- Earnings & Employment Trends, July 2011

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